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BRITAIN CONDUCTING CHEMICAL WARFARE TESTS

LD171456 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1005 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] London, 17 Dec (TASS)--The Conservative Government of Great Britain is whipping up more and more the atmosphere of military psychosis in the country. The latest militaristic speech has been given by Defense Minister Pym at the Royal United Services Institute for Defense Studies in London. The chief of the British war department, resorting to demagogic arguments about a mythical "threat from the East," said Britain must prepare for chemical warfare.

According to reports in the British press, new types of chemical and bacteriological weapons are being created in the country at a growing rate. The weekly TIME OUT published in London, wrote that in the secret military center at Porton Down tests on new types of chemical weapons are being carried out on soldiers. Citing evidence from servicemen the magazine stresses that "gaslike substances possessing no color, taste or smell" are being tested there, as the result of which within 5 minutes after contact the servicemen "lost coordination of movement and fell to the ground".

Apart from this, as THE OBSERVER noted, official London as agreed to the stockpiling of American chemical weapons on British soil. In his speech the defense minister of Great Britain spoke in favor of Western countries further increasing their military capabilities, including the nuclear ones. In this connection he tried by every means to justify the deployment of 160 American cruise missiles in Britain and the "modernization", planned by the Conservative Government, of the nuclear submarine fleet within the framework of which the Polaris missiles would be replaced by Tridents.

The militaristic calls by representatives of the Conservative government and first of all F. Pym, which have become more frequent lately, are not incidental by any means, for it is precisely in this way that M. Thatcher's cabinet is trying to achieve support from the British public for its unpopular policy of a growth in military expenditure and the arms race.

UN COLONIAL INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION MARKED

Brezhnev Greeting

LD171405 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Dec 80 p 1

[Message of greetings by Leonid Brezhnev to participants in the 35th UN General Assembly session on the 20th anniversary of the adoption of the colonial independence declaration]

[Text] To the participants in the 35th session of the UN General Assembly.

Distinguished delegates of states-members of the United Nations Organization!

I am addressing you in connection with a remarkable date in the history of the struggle of the peoples for freedom and progress--the twentieth anniversary of the day of the adoption by the UN General Assembly of the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples.

That declaration and subsequent follow-up decisions adopted by the United Nations put forward a demand to liquidate all colonial regimes, proclaimed the legitimacy of the struggle of the peoples of colonies for their national liberation and called on all states to give them material and moral support in that struggle. In this way, the United Nations Organization raised the task of liquidating colonialism to the status of one of the major problems of world politics, and gave to the national-liberation movements of peoples a clear reference point recognized by the whole world.

This is one of the most significant accomplishments of the United Nations in all the years of its activities. The Soviet people take pride in the fact that their country initiated the consideration of that question.

In the years following the adoption of the declaration all colonial empires were crushed. The flags of national independence are now flying over many scores of young states who are making an ever growing contribution to resolving the key problems of today.

However, colonialism has not yet been fully liquidated. The colonialist-racist pocket still exists in the south of Africa. The inhuman system of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa constitutes a flouting of the United Nations and of its decisions.

The South African racists are holding Namibia under their domination. The Soviet Union is of the view that in the field of contributing to the national liberation of the peoples the United Nations Organization at present faces no tasks more urgent than assuring genuine independence for the Namibian people whose sole legitimate representative is the South-West African People's Organization, as well as liquidation of the apartheid regime in the Republic of South Africa.

The declaration must be applied in full and without any further delays to all the other territories which still remain in the status of colonies. The duty of the United Nations is to do everything to contribute to a situation in which no people or person will live under a colonial yoke.

At the same time, the United Nations Organization has the right to, and must, raise its voice against any manifestations of neo-colonialist policy, exploitation of young independent states by imperialist monopolies, the plundering of their natural resources, interference in their internal affairs, the declaring of their territories as spheres of vital interests by some major powers or the establishment there of foreign military bases and outposts.

The experience of the national economic and political development in the young independent states also confirms that for tackling some of the complex problems faced by them it is necessary to intensify efforts to eliminate the military threat, to curb the arms race and to preserve and consolidate the international detente.

It is only in conditions of peace that a radical improvement can be achieved in the conditions of life of their peoples, and an end can be put to poverty, diseases and cultural backwardness inherited by them from the colonial past.

As regards the Soviet Union, it will continue to resolutely work for consolidating peace, strengthening the detente, for an end to the arms race, a final eradication of colonialism and its consequences in the political, economic, social and cultural fields. In these major directions of world politics, we are prepared to cooperate with all states.

[Signed] Leonid Brezhnev

IZVESTIYA on Anniversary

LD171505 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 13 December, 1980, in its Morning Edition publishes on Page 5 a 1,000-word article by An.A. Gromyko, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Africa Institute, under the headline "The Collapse of Colonialism," pegged to the 20th anniversary of the adoption by the UN General Assembly of the declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples. Gromyko outlines the background to the adoption of the declaration, pointing out that "at the 15th UN General Assembly the Soviet Union waged nearly 3 months of staunch struggle for its adoption," and notes successes achieved in implementing it, citing instances of countries which have since gained independence. He states that "the declaration is of great relevance to this day," and proceeds to outline Soviet views on South Africa, Namibia and other "colonial" countries. Gromyko notes the role of the "liberation struggle" in world development and goes on to accuse "imperialist" countries of trying to "undermine the liberated countries' friendly relations with their natural allies--the Soviet Union and the other socialist community states." He concludes by asserting the belief that "the new upsurge of the liberation struggle in many countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America is invincible."

CARTER 'PREDETERMINES' NEW ADMINISTRATION'S COURSE

LD180254 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] The Pentagon is getting a huge sum: up to $171 billion. A comment on the decision from our news analyst Vladislav Kozyakov:

The Democratic administration is leaving a burdensome legacy to the Americans. One gets the impression that it would like to program in advance the nation's domestic and foreign policy for the period it will be out of office. And it doesn't seem to be bothered in the least by the fact that its line of the past 4 years has been found inconsistent and rejected by the voters. The administration is in a hurry to use the remaining weeks of its stay in the White House to push through decisions that can only worsen still more America's economic position and aggravate the international situation.

One indication of exactly this bill signed by the President showed [word indistinct] to a new high military spending for the 1981 fiscal year. The sum of some $171 billion is largely intended for such Pentagon programs that will be consuming larger and larger funds in the coming years. Continuation of such programs as MX, Trident, and the Rapid Deployment Force will inevitably bring about a snowballing of appropriations for the Pentagon. And for this reason the Carter administration intends to propose for the next fiscal year a military budget of as much as $200 billion. In the meantime leading administration officials have generated vigorous activity on a global scale. They are all trying to create such a need in America's policies and military preparations that would confront the incoming Republican administration with an accomplished fact. Defence Secretary Harold Brown and State Secretary Edmund Muskie have just twisted the arms of the NATO allies. At NATO meetings in Brussels, despite objections from ministers from many West European countries, they won approval for new military programs for the years up to 1986. They drew NATO into taking part in those American military operations that the Pentagon tries to carry out in the Persian Gulf with its Rapid Deployment Force. At the same time the President's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, delivered inflamatory and provocatory statements over the events in Poland in an obvious attempt to worsen tension in Europe.

The administration's spokesman at the all-European conference in Madrid is doing his best to prevent a constructive dialogue and effective measures to ease tension on the continent. It is apparently even difficult to enumerate all the steps the Carter administration has been taking in a bid to ruin relations with the Soviet Union seriously and for a long time, to undermine possibilities for international cooperation. The steps include the whipping up of militaristic sentiments in Japan, which are shown by Harold Brown's trip to Tokyo. Another step is the new barriers in trade between American companies and the USSR, indicated by the [word indistinct] of Dresser Industries. These and many other moves can only serve to further intensify the arms race and interferes with the normalization of international relations.

You may notice that the Carter Administration is taking its moves at a time when the Soviet Union has put forward a number of important initiatives. During his recent friendly visit to India President Leonid Brezhnev advanced a five-point plan to promote peace and security into the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. Prior to that, as he was receiving United States Senator Charles Percy in Moscow, President Brezhnev spoke for strengthening and developing relations with the United States on a long-term basis. He also advocated immediate measures to limit strategic armaments.

By the way, this line for better relations with the United States for mutually acceptable solutions in different fields, is the common one of all the Warsaw Treaty nations. That point was made at a recent summit meeting of these countries in Moscow.

Why then, in exactly such conditions, at a time when its term is running out, does the Carter administration take new hasty steps that run counter to the demands of reality and commonsense? Isn't that an attempt to predetermine the foreign policies of the new Republican administration that takes over on 20 January?

ATTITUDE TOWARD PERSIAN GULF, USSR PROPOSAL HIT

LD181029 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Dec 80 p 3

[TASS report: "Imperial Ambitions"]

[Text] Washington, 13 Dec--Ignoring the Soviet Union's clear and constructive proposals aimed at ensuring peace and security in the Persian Gulf region, the U.S. administration is moving toward a further arms buildup in that region, turning it into a still more dangerous hotbed of international tension.

In a speech to the American Defense Preparedness Association, W. Perry, U.S. deputy secretary of defense, called for "an immediate increase in U.S. potential for shipping large troop contingents to the oil-rich Persian Gulf region." This is necessary, he said, to ensure better preparations "for possible military operations in that part of the world." The Pentagon's deputy chief gave J. Carter's administration credit for "effective measures" to implement militarist preparations in the region.

The United States has recently seen the increasingly frequent appearance of various kinds of "researches" intended to provide a basis for Washington's hegemonist claims to the Persian Gulf region. Thus a group of Harvard University employees, as if on orders from the Pentagon, prepared a report entitled "Energy and Security." In it the authors try to prove that a buildup of American Armed Forces in the region is a "prime necessity." The report contains the demand for "firm commitments" to be obtained from countries in the Persian Gulf zone on making more and more new military bases and sites available to the United States.

The report's authors try to "substantiate" this essentially interventionist program with references to some kind of "Soviet threat" to the Persian Gulf's oil wealth, although it is common knowledge that the Soviet Union does not intend to encroach on Near Eastern oil. On the contrary, it is the United States which seeks to retain the potential for continuing to exploit the oil resources of sovereign countries in the Persian Gulf, as was stated with the utmost frankness in a recent speech by Z. Brzezinski, the President's national security adviser.

It is indicative that voices have begun to be heard in the United States calling for provision to be made for the use of nuclear weapons in the Persian Gulf "in case of necessity." R. Tucker, a Johns Hopkins University employee, calls frankly for this in the journal FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

All this indicates that Washington is prepared for any adventures in the Persian Gulf region.

SANCTIONS 'FAIL', 'STRAIN' RELATIONS WITH ALLIES

LD180911 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 3 Dec 80 p 9

[Vitaliy Kobysh article under the rubric "Trade and Peace are Inseparable,": "An Observers Opinion"]

[Text] The draft "Main Directions of the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 and through 1990" gives serious foreign analysts scope for drawing at least three main conclusions.

The first and chief conclusion is that concern for the people's welfare remains the prime task of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

The second is the strictly peaceful thrust of the Soviet economy and the organic link between our national economic development plans and the peace and security policy pursued by the Soviet land, between these plans and the detente course.

The third conclusion, of major significance for our tranding partners, is that this program opens up enormous scope for broad, long-term, stable and mutually advantageous cooperation with the Soviet Union.

At a time when many Western countries are experiencing serious economic difficulties the last factor assumes special significance. Presumably this will provide the impetus for a close scrutiny of the published program.

In a statement made during his recent visit to the United States FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt stressed: "The fact that every country in Europe has an interest in such cooperation shows how greatly it is benefiting not only individuals but also whole states East and West." Since the European conference held in Helsinki some 5 years ago trade between the USSR and West European countries has increased almost 150 percent. This is powerful confirmation of the truth of the chancellor's words.

In the light of this the trade "sanctions" against the Soviet Union which the present Washington administration has forced on the West European countries, as well as Japan, Canada, Australia and a number of other Western states, provide much food for thought. The "sanctions" are presented as a means of "punishing" the USSR for its political course, which is not to the liking of a certain person in Washington. Without making judgements here on how those who feel it is permissible for the them to formulate policy in accordance with the imperial method--"I pardon whom I please and I execute whom I please"--stand on moral or international law, we would ask the following question: Is it against the USSR that the "sanctions" are really aimed? Do they not, in point of fact, have a quite different, or at least a twin target? The logic of this question is confirmed by entirely material factors.

It has already been mentioned that, behind Washington's demand for the expansion by its West European allies and Japan of their military expenditure, lies not simply the desire to see a bigger contribution to "Atlantic cooperation" but the calculation too that a ruinous arms race will weaken their trading competitiveness.

The America once secure in its superiority on many points--production efficiency, per capita revenue, labor productivity growth and the omnipotence of the dollar--belongs to the past. Japan, the FRG and some other West European countries are outstripping it in many indicators before its very eyes. Unable to stand the competition, the U.S. ruling class is attempting to knockout its rivals by various methods of force. "Sanctions"--both in West Europe and in Japan, Canada and Australia--are increasingly obviously one such method. In the final analysis it turns out that these very "sanctions" are designed to "punish" not so much the USSR--an empty deed, a senseless task!--but the FRG, Japan and other increasingly threatening trade competitors by depriving them of the obvious advantages which cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries is bringing them.

Perhaps at a certain stage this dishonorable game has indeed brought results in relation to a particular country. But on the whole it has completely failed, depicting its initiators in a sufficiently bad light and straining even further the already exacerbated relations between the United States and its allies. Just how strained is indicated by the angry statement of the senator responsible for the work of the Canadian grain council who warned Washington that "Canada refuses to boycott the USSR."

In the United States--both in the ruling political and particularly, of course, in business circles--the widely circulated statistical data are being received extremely nervously. For they indicate that, despite the "warnings" the demand for "sanctions" and the other measures of pressure adopted by Washington, trade between West Europe and Japan and the USSR is growing steadily.

According to an AP report, for example, the volume of the USSR's trade in the first 6 months of this year increased thusly: with Japan--13 percent; the FRG--34; Italy--41; France--60; and Belgium--74 percent. The "tough" course which the prime minister of Britain, Mrs Thatcher, has been pursuing toward the Russians, indicates the same agency, has not prevented that country from increasing its trade in the first 9 months of this year 20 percent in comparison with the same period last year.

What is the moral? One conclusion, at any rate, suggests itself: America yields not only in labor productivity but also in its leaders' sense of responsibility. Some of them are lacking a great deal, but above all realism and the understanding that trade and peace on earth are inseparable.

CANADIAN CP RAPS U.S., WEST'S POLISH INTERFERENCE

LD171417 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 51 Signed to Press 11 Dec 80 p 7

["Solidarity With Poland's People; Communist Party of Canada Central Committee Plenum Resolution"--ZA RUBEZHOM headline]

[Text] For the last 6 months the Polish people have been experiencing a serious political crisis. Reactionary imperialist forces that want to turn back the clock of history have taken advantage of this crisis, which is caused by the serious economic problems generated by the accelerated program for the country's industrialization. These reactionary forces, which are based in the United States and have united with the other imperialist states within NATO, are using every available means in their endeavor to destabilize the political situation in Poland and exert an antisocialist influence on the new trade unions and in their attempt to turn them into a political force opposing the PZPR and the people's government--in other words, to push Poland onto the road of restoring capitalism.

Our party is not indifferent to socialism's fate in Poland. As a fraternal party, we stand in a single formation with the PZPR and the Polish working class, which together with Poland's people are building socialism in their country. In precisely the same way we cannot be indifferent to imperialism's main aim, which consists in the desire to encircle the first socialist country--the Soviet Union--and undermine socialism wherever it exists.

To fulfill these aims, the U.S. administration and other Western countries are shamelessly interfering in Poland's internal affairs by offering advice and financing the activity of so-called dissidents and dissident movements in that country, while in the meantime mounting a malicious, well-coordinated propaganda campaign, threatening the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries with "terrible consequences" if those allies of Poland help the government and the ruling party to settle the crisis the country is experiencing.

Voices are to be heard in the Canadian Parliament--in particular, those of Conservative leader Clark and new Democratic Party leader Broadbent--demanding that Canada's Government join in this imperialist interference in the internal affairs of People's Poland.

The Communist Party of Canada condemns this flagrant interference in Poland's internal affairs and calls on Canada's Government to refrain from any part in the reactionary imperialist interference aimed at creating a counterrevolutionary situation in Poland.

We welcome the considered stance adopted by the participants in the recent meeting of Warsaw Pact states' leaders, who stated that, if the imperialist interference ceases, Poland will settle the crisis it is experiencing and will continue to travel the bright road of building mature socialism.

We declare to the PZPR and, through it, to all Polish communists and Democrats that the Communist Party of Canada stands shoulder to shoulder with them and is full of confidence that Poland and the Polish working class will surmount all the current difficulties and will march onward along the road of building a mature socialist society.

POSSIBLE PURGE IN COMMUNIST PARTY VIEWED

OW180530 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Henin commentary: "A New Purge Is Inevitable"]

[Text] Listeners, according to reports of foreign news agencies in Beijing, all principal leaders of China are now attending an important preparatory meeting for the plenary session of the party Central Committee. It is reported that this meeting is being held in a complicated situation in which the principal personages of all factions of China's leadership are playing various political tricks, [word indistinct] each other and contesting against one another. It is disclosed that in addition to other acute issues, the meeting is also discussing the question of rescinding the post of the chairmanship of the CCP Central Committee. Also, while the plenary session of the party Central Committee and the 12th National CCP Congress, are being prepared, the purge of leading party organs in all localities is also starting. The following is a short commentary by station commentator (Henin).

Reports dispatched from Beijing on the present condition of China's leaders of the upper strata often later prove contradictory. Some Western reporters, quoting China's well-informed responsible persons, sometimes say that Hua Guofeng is out of favor and wants to resign. Some people point out that to say a cadre's [words indistinct] is nothing but a trick to launch backstage struggle for leading official posts of party organs.

What surprises people is that Japan's KYODO NEWS AGENCY says that Hua Guofeng has no intention of resigning. It is reported that Hua Guofeng still wants to be one of the party's principal leaders. Yet the post of the chairmanship of the CCP Central Committee will be abolished. Obviously, the news reports dispatched by reporters from the West and Japan, repeatedly quoted the so-called "well-informed persons" in China, each other. This shows that the Chinese leadership situation is very complicated. All factions are contesting each other and they are hoping for different developments. They all hope to redistribute the leading party posts. Though news reports dispatched from Beijing are full of contradictions, they all confirm that the leadership in the post-Mao period is again torn by disunity.

Some reports say that it is possible the Hua faction will again temporarily compromise with the Deng faction. But thepurge in the medium-and lower-level party organs is inevitable no matter what the outcome of the power struggle in the upper strata. This is because factions hostile in one another all want to have local power bases and their own followers. It is still too early to talk about the outcome of another bout of power struggle inside the Chinese leadership. However, the purge in the [word indistinct] level party organs will continue.

HUA GUOFENG 'UNDER FIRE' TO LOSE CCP POST

LD171635 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Dec 80 p 5

[TASS reports under the general headline "New York TIMES on Hua Guofeng"]

[Text] New York, 13 Dec--A New York TIMES correspondent reports from Beijing: Hua Guofeng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee, has come under strong critical fire and may soon be forced to give up his post. He is expected to be replaced by Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CCP Central Committee and an old colleague of Deng Xiaoping. Contrary to expectations, Hua, who was forced to give up the post of premier of the PRC State Council in September of this year, did not meet with members of a Japanese delegation last week. He is accused by the party disciplinary commission of a whole series of "sins," including responsibility for the persecution and death of 600 people following the arrest of the "gang of four" in October 1976.

As has become known in informed circles, the newspaper adds, proof of Hua's guilt has surfaced at the trial of the "gang of four," with whose members he maintained close relations.

Beijing, 13 Dec--Speaking at a press conference for foreign journalists here today, Han Nianlong, China's vice foreign minister, declined to answer a question about whether Hua Guofeng will be replaced in the post of chairman of the CCP Central Committee.

BEIJING 'ALTERS' TACTICS WITH COMMUNIST PARTIES

LD171850 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 17 Dec, TASS--Follows the full text of the editorial article "Beijing Changes Tactics (On the Visit of a Communist Party of Spain delegation to China)," published in the NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] weekly:

"A delegation of the Communist Party of Spain headed by the party's general secretary, Santiago Carrillo, recently visited China. Coming after an analogous trip by a delegation of the Italian Communist Party, the visit confirmed that Beijing has altered its tactics in regard to some communist parties. For many years the Chinese leadership attached opprobrious labels to practically all communist and workers' parties, accusing them of having become 'bourgeoisified', of 'revisionism,' and of 'compacting with imperialism.' Now it has gone over to a differentiated approach to the international communist movement, dividing it into parties that, from Beijing's point of view, adhere to the 'correct positions' and those that share 'incorrect views and positions,' and is seeking to set them one against the other. This was glaringly evident during the visit of the delegation of the Communist Party of Spain.

The delegation had talks with a delegation of the Communist Party of China headed by General Secretary Hu Yaobang, met with Hua Guofeng and Deng Xiaoping, and made a tour of the PRC. Santiago Carrillo was given every opportunity publicly to profound his views before his Chinese hearers. The trip culminated in the announcement of the 'normalization' of relations between the CPC and the CPS.

It is legitimate to ask: What does Beijing expect to achieve by the tactical shift from 'wrath to benevolence' vis-a-vis some communist parties? What do the communist parties whose delegations have conducted talks in China and in general the cause of peace and socialism gain by this? In practical terms the aims and results of such trips accord primarily with the interests of the home and foreign policy of the present Chinese leadership. For 'normalization' of relations with certain communist parties yields Beijing political dividends.

At present some of the concepts of Mao Zedong and his role in China's history are undergoing reappraisal. The 'great leap forward' has been officially disavowed and the Cultural Revolution is now described as a 'period of greater counter-revolutionary destruction,' a period of 'fascist dictatorship,' and a 'decade of disorder.' Deng Xiaoping has admitted that in the years of the Cultural Revolution the 'whole country was in a state of white terror and unprecedented chaos, party organizations were seriously ravaged, and the masses of the people subjected to ruthless suppression,' and that in the course of the campaign 'some 100 million people were cruelly persecuted.'

Needless to say, the recognition by the present Chinese leadership of the bankruptcy of a number of basic aspects of the Maoist 'model of socialism' is noteworthy. In effect it amounts to an admission that the appraisals of the policy pursued by Mao Zedong given long ago by the communists of many countries, the true friends of the Chinese people, are correct. However, while conceding that Mao committed serious mistakes, the present Chinese leaders are seeking to rehabilitate the tarnished Maoist image and to lay the main blame for all past transgressions on the 'counter-revolutionary groups' of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing now in the dock in Beijing.

Are not certain quarters in Beijing trying to invoke the prestige of some communist parties and the 'normalization' of relations with them to justify their hegemonistic, chauvinistic policy and at the same time to score 'points' in the factional struggle for power they are engaged in? Clearly, endorsement of the 'Deng policy of pragmatism' by diverse political forces abroad, including some leaders of communist parties, provides the Chinese leadership with an important trump card.

The delegation of the Communist Party of Spain gave this endorsement. Speaking of the present situation in China, Santiago Carrillo said he had witnessed the 'enthusiasm of the population,' and that the reforms now being carried out were 'correct' and helped to modernize the People's Republic of China. He voiced approval of the Chinese leaders' intention to make use of 'individual initiative' and foreign capital to develop the economy and gave a high appraisal of the 'democratization' of economic life. The Beijing trial he called a 'new step in ensuring human rights' in China.

True, many journalists recalled that there was a time when Carrillo had laudatory things to say about the policy which is now qualified as 'criminal' in Beijing. After his visit to China in 1971 he said: "From all that we heard and saw we concluded that the Cultural Revolution has strengthened the positions of socialism in China by enlisting the youth and the vast masses in the solution of revolutionary romanticism of the masses, and helped to develop production. The Cultural Revolution has put an end to the formation of bureaucratic structures and restored in a certain form the control of the masses over cadres.... It has imparted forms to socialism which better accord with the specific situation in China." It thus appears that at the time Carrillo actively supported Mao Zedong and his policy--something he now prefers to pass over in silence.

The Beijing factions fighting for power are now concerned with how to come on top and how to please those capable of extending the biggest credits to finance the realization of their great-power hegemonistic schemes and ambitions. That the main emphasis in the 'four modernizations' is on the build-up of China's war machine is common knowledge. It is to this that the lion's share of investments and a substantial part of the technology bought in capitalist countries are channelled. It is because of this that, despite all the talk about modernization and democratization, the chaos in China's economy is still to be overcome, popular well-being is not improving, and the lawlessness continues.

The Italian bourgeois newspaper IL GIORNO wrote recently: 'Industrialization is being stifled by total dependence on foreign investments, which still remain problematic, while 100 million mouths go hungry, as Vice-Premier Li Xiannian admitted some time ago. Young people, who have no future to look forward to, are fleeing from the villages to the towns.... Political violence and crime are closely intertwined.... Now that the ideological fog of the Cultural Revolution has been dispelled, a gloomy picture opens before us...the moral crisis of the party is an omen of the end of the Chinese model.' But what the IL GIORNO writer saw the CPS delegation 'failed to notice.'

What Beijing is out to achieve through the 'normalization' of relations with some communist parties stands out in even bolder relief against the background of its foreign policy. This policy is aimed at torpedoing detente and whipping up militarism, at military and political alignment with imperialism and reaction in general against the Soviet Union, other socialist and progressive states, and the liberation movements. Both on the eve of and during the Carrillo visit, the Beijing leaders expatiated on the key slogans of their foreign policy doctrine. Deng Xiaoping predicted: 'War is inevitable....

'Many in all parts of the world are now convinced that war will break out in the eighties.' This was echoed by Foreign Minister Huang Hua: 'The general trend of development of the international situation is becoming increasingly unstable and tense, the war factors are growing....' Qualifying detente as 'bluff,' the Chinese leaders are incessantly urging the U.S. hawks, the NATO brass, and the Japanese militarists to join with China in a 'united front' for a head-on struggle against the Soviet Union. At the same time Beijing continues to harp on the big lie that the 'main threat of war emanates from the USSR.'

These and similar absurd theses the Beijing leaders incessantly press on all delegations visiting China. And the CPS delegation was no exception. In their talks with the Spanish communists the Beijing leaders made no secret of the fact that the cornerstone of their foreign policy is rabid anti-Sovietism.

How did the Spanish delegation react? Commenting on the Carrillo visit, the Chinese press gave wide publicity to Hua Guofeng's statement that the CPC and CPS 'have much in common, while their differences are secondary.'

Speaking at a press conference in Beijing, Santiago Carrillo noted that the positions of the two parties on the question of war and peace were 'coming closer together.' At the same time he let it be understood that the Communist Party of Spain did not share a number of the theses advanced by the Chinese side, in particular as regards appraisal of the Soviet Union and the CPSU, Beijing's policy towards Vietnam, and some others.

As regards specific foreign policy problems, some of the assessments given by the Spanish visitor could not but please Beijing. For instance, he readily supported the Chinese position as regards the 'Afghan events,' but refrained from answering when he was asked how the leadership of the Communist Party of Spain viewed China's relations with the fascist regime in Chile. Nor were there any objections raised to Deng Xiaoping's advocacy of Spain's entry into NATO, although the official stand of the CPS on this question is sharply negative.

It might be asked: Can the question of whether there is to be war or peace, the alignment of political forces in the international arena, and relations between socialist countries and between communist parties be regarded as of secondary importance in talks between political parties?

In the course of the visit the sides arrived at agreement as regards 'mutual support and joint examination of international issues.' How and on what issues does Beijing propose to support the Spanish communists? In combating monopoly capital or in the struggle for European security? Beijing stand on both of these questions is well known--it is diametrically opposite to the communist position. The above-mentioned instance concerning the entry of Spain into NATO speaks for itself. It is well known too on whose side are the real sympathies of the Beijing leaders. An Italian newspaperwoman recently cornered Deng Xiaoping with the question: 'How can you possibly side with Pol Pot? How can you maintain relations with people of this type? After all, Pol Pot is not the only one. When Generalissimo Franco died, the first flowers that were sent were from the Chinese, and the wreath bore the name of Zhou Enlai.'

Indeed, in recent years tyrants hated by their peoples and toppled from the saddle, such as the shah of Iran, Kampuchea's Pol Pot, Bokassa, and Somoza became Beijing's best friends. And As-Sadat, Pinochet and other anti-popular rulers remain its friends.

Besides dignitaries of this order, the most frequent visitors to Beijing are Pentagon generals, representatives of the NATO military, and Japanese militarists. Does this list not embarrass the leaders of the Spanish Communist Party, a party with glorious revolutionary traditions?

Noteworthy too is it that 'normalization' of relations with communist parties does not prevent Beijing from extending a full-dress welcome to delegations of pro-Maoist splinter groups despite their diehard enmity towards the communists, the Italian and Spanish communists included. It would seem that the Chinese leadership is seeking to legitimatize its two-faced tactics and tomaintain ties at once with the communists and the pro-Maoist splitters operating in the same countries.

During the CPS-CPC contacts it was declared that 'normalization' of relations between the two parties accords with the interests of the entire international communist movement. Is this so?

It is perfectly plain to see that Beijing is out to make use of 'normalization' of relations with some communist parties in order to emasculate the struggle waged by the communists of its internationalist content, to isolate the CPSU and the USSR in the international arena. AT the same time it would like to capitalize on the prestige of the communist parties in order to restore its own lost prestige in the eyes of the democratic forces of the world and the Chinese people themselves, and at the same time to build on the other side of the political barricade a military-political alliance with imperialism aimed precisely against these forces. Hence many communists ask: In the given circumstances are not overtures to Beijing moves in the footsteps of those who are increasingly sliding down into the embraces of the reactionary, imperialist quarters, and does this not damage the struggle for the fundamental aims of the communist parties; does it not weaken the internationalist support they render to the struggle of the peoples for national and social liberation?

One more point. The RENMIN RIBAO wrote: 'We must...have a great sense of responsibility for the world communist movement.' Leaving aside the question of who gave the CPC such a sweeping right to assume responsibility for the activities of the more than 90 communists and workers parties, how Beijing understands this 'responsibility' and what the present Chinese leadership's main criterion is in assessing the activities of the communist parties can be seen from Hu Yaobang's statement that the correctness of the positions of other parties should be judged 'primarily by the extent to which they have dissociated themselves from the CPSU.'

But the CPSU is a party whose policy is in full accord with the common interests of the international communist movement, a party that is consistently guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. In demanding 'dissociation' from the CPSU, the Beijing leadership is actually seeking to divert the communist parties away from the Marxist-Leninist principles, to introduce changes in the positions of the international communist movement that would suit its own purposes.

The two decades of the CPC leaders' ideological controversy with the world's communists have clearly shown that underlying such demands there has invariably been a striving to impose Beijing hegemony on the international communist movement, to substitute Maoist concepts for the vital principles of Marxism-Leninism. The invalidity of these concepts as applied to Chinese conditions has now been generally recognized. On the other hand, experience has shown that those in other countries who, recognizing Beijing's 'responsibility' for the world communist movement, have sought to give effect to its strategic postulates have themselves suffered grave and often irreparable political damage. These lessons of history should not be forgotten.

It is perfectly clear that Beijing is trying to disunite the communist parties, to split and weaken the communist movement. This is a policy that plays into the hands of the anti-communist strategy of imperialism and reaction. The CPSU has always stood for the broadening of contacts, the deepening of ties, the development of all-round co-operation between fraternal parties in the name of the unity of the international communist movement. This unity can be built only on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, creatively developed and applied in conformity with the concrete conditions of the various countries, on the basis of proletarian internationalism, a common struggle for peace, for the triumph of communism.'

FEDOSEYEV-LED CPSU DELEGATION RETURNS FROM JAPAN

LD161613 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Dec 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Return of CPSU Delegation"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by P.N. Fedoseyev, member of the CPSU CentraL Committee and vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, has returned to Moscow after visiting Japan on the invitation of the Japanese CP Central Committee.

POLYANSKIY DISCUSSES ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH JAPAN

OW151135 Tokyo KYODO in English 1029 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] Tokyo Dec 15 KYODO--Soviet Ambassador to Japan Dmitriy Polyanskiy said here Monday that economic matters should be considered separately from political matters in the relations between the two countries. Speaking at a lecture meeting at the industry club of Japan, the Russian envoy is thus apparently reiterating the statement of Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev last summer that the Soviet Union is ready to promote economic ties with Japan.

There are some who are trying to block the progress of economic ties between the Soviet Union and Japan with things that are irrelevant, Polyanskiy said. Referring to the economic sanctions imposed by Japan against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, Polyanskiy said Japan would not gain anything from such steps. The Soviet Union has always suffered economic squeezes imposed by other countries throughout its history, but such efforts to obstruct Soviet economic activities have always failed, he said.

He said that any move to hamper Russo-Japanese economic exchanges will result in hurting both countries. On the other hand, promoting mutual economic ties will help strengthen their relations in other aspects, he said.

The Soviet Union, as the world's second greatest economic power in terms of gross national product, cannot be forced to change its political views by economic pressure from other countries, he said.

Although the Soviet Union has some domestic economic problems, it is well capable of solving them by itself, he added.

SOVIET, MONGOLIAN ECONOMIC SESSION OPENS IN MOSCOW

LD171134 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0901 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] The 20th session of the Soviet-Mongolian intergovernmental Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation began in Moscow today. The Soviet delegation is led by Nivikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Mongolian delegation is led by Maydare member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers.

The session will consider a number of important matters of mutual interest concerning further expansion and deepening of Soviet-Mongolian economic and scientific-technical cooperation, and the further raising of its effectiveness.

POLISH-SOVIET COMRADESHIP IN ARMS REVIEWED

AU171248 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Dec 80 p 3

[Correspondent Lt Col A. Khorunzhiy report: "Defenders of the People's Achievements: Report From the Polish Army]

[Text] Skillfully taking advantage of the nature of the environment and making extensive use of minefields and other barriers, "the enemy" carefully set up his strong points. The Soviet and Polish tank regiments faced the task of "cracking" the hard nut with joint efforts. A particularly difficult task fell to the tank company commanded by Capt Vladimir Simchuk and Lt Leszek Raczynski.

The tested battle comrades, the tank crews of the Northern Army Group and the Polish People's Army, acted especially boldly and swiftly in that battle. The tanks and infantry combat vehicles moved to attack at high speed and with accurate fire during the advance. The first to drive a wedge in the "enemy" defense were the combat vehicles of the squads commanded by 1st Lt Aleksandr Vedeneyev and 2d Lt Andrzej Guz. Their closely coordinated joint action, that had been worked out during their joint lessons and camp meetings, and their mutual support enabled the tankcrews to score a victory. Army General W. Jaruzelski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense of the Polish People's Republic, and Col Gen Yu. Zarudin, commander of the Northern Army Group, who watched the progress of the tactical exercise, highly appraised the training of soldiers of the fraternal armies. They are successfully fulfilling the tasks of perfecting combat skills on behalf of their common great goal, the goal of securing the inviolability of the borders of countries of the socialist community, a reliable defender of the achievements of their peoples.

At that joint exercise, we also became acquainted with First Lieutenant Raczynski and Second Lieutenant Guz. Their fate is typical of many officers of the Polish Army, both Leszek Raczynski and Andrzej Guz belong to the generation of defenders of the People's Poland which was born and has grown up under the peaceful sky of socialism. Leszek Raczynski's father participated in the Warsaw uprising, and his mother was prisoner in a Hitlerite concentration camp and was liberated by Soviet soldiers. Andrzej Guz's father has been a communist for nearly 30 years. He fought in the ranks of the 2d Polish Army as an artillery scout. The understanding of the comradeship in arms between the Polish and Soviet soldiers is specific and tangible for Raczynski and Guz, officers of the Polish Army. Just like millions of other members of their generation, Leszek and Andrzej have understood since their childhood: Poland has become strong and independent thanks to its friendship and alliance with the land of the soviets. More than 600,000 Soviet soldiers laid down their lives on Polish soil, bringing liberation to the much suffering people. The sacred memory of those who sacrificed their lives for Poland's freedom has also called Andrzej and Leszek, just like thousands of other young men, to the ranks of defenders of the achievements of socialism.

The young officers did not conceal their joy and pride when they were assigned, following their graduation at the Poznan higher tank school, to serve in one of the famed units of the Polish People's Army, the Sudet Tank Division of the Soviet Army Heroes.

Some time passed and we met the Polish officers again. The regiment was on the training range where soldiers were engaged in target fire and tank operation control exercises. The units of First Lieutenant Raczynski and Second Lieutenant Guz, who recently became a company commander, were competing. The soldiers of the company commanded by First Lieutenant Raczynski had greater hopes to win first place. This is the regiment's best company judged by its maintenance and use of combat equipment and the organization of party-political work. However, the company that Second Lieutenant Guz has received as his command, has the regiment's best organization of the Union of the Socialist Polish Youth.

Everyone with whom we had an opportunity to talk in both companies knows well that Polish-Soviet friendship and battle comradeship have become even stronger during the years of socialist construction. Being true to their international duty, the Soviet people demonstrate their solidarity with the Polish people also in the present difficult period in Poland's life. Millions of Poles are deeply confinced that the problems that have appeared will be successfull solved only in unity with the Soviet friends and with the class brothers of other socialist countries.

In these days the communists and members of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth actively assist commanders and political workers in explaining the documents of the Sixth and Seventh PZPR Central Committee plenums to the army personnel. They strive to form such qualities in young soldiers as high ideological awareness, a conscientious attitude toward the cause of defense of their socialist fatherland, and internationalism.

Of course, the task is not simple and it requires ideological firmness; class conviction and good propagandist habits. This is all the more true considering the fact that the preachers of "the free world" and the antisocialist forces are trying from day to day by all means to blacken socialism, and to present the events and phenomena in the country in a distorted light. They are openly acting against the PZPR's leading role and against the foundations of the socialist system.

The organic ties between the Polish Army and the people--the workers class, the peasantry and the intelligentsia--inspire a special malice among the enemies of socialism. They spare no efforts in their attempts to sow dissension between soldiers and the public, and to undermine the high authority of the armed defenders of the People's Poland.

The communists of the regiment--Lt Col Marjan Skorupa, commander; Capt Andrezej Krasicki, his deputy for the political section; Capt Andrzej Badora, secretary of the regiment's party organizations; and other PZPR members who are officers, chief warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and soliders of the regiment--know well that the best Leninist tradition is lively activity among people. Open and work-like discussions of communists and activists of the Union of the Socialist Polish Youth with soldiers about the policy of the party and the government at the present stage and about the causes of the existing situation in the country reach the awareness of everyone and help in understanding the real character of slanderous claims made by ideological diversionists.

The soldiers of the Polish People's Army ardently support the measures taken by the PZPR to overcome the crisis and to move to a normal rhythm of work and social life. "We have much to defend, we have what we need to defend it with, and we know for whom we must defend our achievements," the newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes.

These words express the thoughts and aspirations of all Polish soldiers. The defenders of People's Poland, in a united battle line with the Soviet Army and the armies of other member states of the Warsaw Pact, are not weakening their vigilance. They know that the interests of the Polish people's state and of the entire socialist community demand this.

POLAND'S INTERNAL, EXTERNAL FOES DENOUNCED

LD171449 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 7 Dec 80 p 3

[V. Chernyshev article: "Intrigues of the Enemies of Socialist Poland"]

[Text] It has happened more than once during the course of history that one or another socialist country has had to experience difficult periods. The building of the new society is a complicated process which takes place in conditions of the acute class antagonism of the different socioeconomic systems. The Old World does not give up its ground without a struggle. Imperialism's powerful and organized resistance to the world revolutionary process is being implemented. Attempts are being made to cause the "erosion" of the socialist states and to destroy their unity and cohesion.

Imperialism and its most reactionary circles are now trying to exploit in their own anti-Polish and antisocialist interests the difficulties in Poland, which, by the way, arose to a large degree under the influence of subversive imperialist activities. Every possible means has been mobilized--the West's propaganda apparatus, outside pressure, political, diplomatic and other levers, various forms of aid to antisocialist elements in that country--for attempts to undermine the socialist social structure, to liquidate the gains of people's power, to torpedo Poland's alliance with the USSR and the other fraternal states and to alter the correlation of forces in Europe and on a worldwide scale.

World imperialism would like to transform Poland into the "target" [obyekt] of its anti-socialist activity and direct against it the practical operations of the broadest front of antisocialist forces--from the U.S. and other Western trade union associations [profobyedineniya] which implement the policy of monopoly capital, the NATO countries' special services and propaganda radio centers like Radio Free Europe, VOA, Deutsche Welle and so on, to every possible ultraright, neofascist unions and other reactionary organizations of a "private" and semiofficial [polugosudarstvennyy] nature.

The strictly internal socioeconomic problems whose solution is the exclusive preserve of Poland's state organs, the PZPR, the Polish working class and the working people of that country have served as the reason and pretext for the current massive interference in sovereign Poland's affairs.

As the press has already remarked more than once, on the path of its development Poland has recently encountered complications which manifested themselves particularly acutely in the summer of 1980. The reasons for the crisis which has arisen were disclosed at the Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum. Although the PZPR had unfailingly adopted measures to develop the economy, raise the people's living standard and resolve social issues, during that very time mistakes, miscalculations and violations of the economic laws of socialism were perpetrated.

All this became the source of the wave of strikes which took place in July and August this year and swept through many regions of the country. Some critical voices even ignored the enormous achievements in socialist building made by the Polish working class under the PZPR's leadership during the years of people's power. The demands of the working people directed against the shortcomings and miscalculations perpetrated by the country's former leadership were not aimed against the leading role of the PZPR in the life of society or against the principles of socialism. Consequently, it is precisely the dialogues and negotiations conducted patiently and persistently by the PZPR which have become the basic method of resolving the conflict.

The PZPR Central Committee has analyzed the origins, nature and particular features of the crisis and has outlined ways out of the difficult situation and to provide guarantees that the malfunctions of socioeconomic policy will not be perpetrated in the future. [paragraph continues]

Programs for changes in all spheres of life--in the economy, in state building--have already been and are continuing to be formulated on this basis.

Additionally, the PZPR is directing all its energies toward patiently seeking to strengthen trust in the working class party and the people's power, comprehensively improving ideological activity and strengthening links with trade union, youth and other social organizations and with nonparty working people, while resolving in parallel the tasks of normalizing the situation in the country; and this remains complex. Production capacities are operating below full load. The increasing shortage of essential goods is being felt and unfavorable conditions are taking shape in the agricultural sphere.

The complexity of the situation is being exploited by certain circles with the aim of further "inflaming passions." As was emphasized at a session of the Polish Sejm which took place not long ago in Warsaw, there is to be observed in Poland the galvanization of reactionary forces which seek to liquidate socialism in the country and to damage its international alliances. It is imperative to do everything, as was observed at this forum of the republic's state power, to impede the development of negative phenomena and to solve the most burning problems. Also indicated was the main direction of the efforts which the PZPR and the state must undertake: Only a socialist Poland united by the bonds of alliance, cooperation with the Soviet Union and with all the Warsaw Pact member countries can guarantee the Polish people the conditons for sovereign existence and successful development, and also safe and firm borders. However, the escalation of attempts directly and obliquely to influence the development of the situation in Poland in such a way as to inflict maximum damage on the cause of socialism continues.

The opponents of an independent socialist Poland, including certain elements within the country, are not renouncing their intentions to exploit the difficulties which have been created--which they are deliberately doing everything possible to intensify--with the aim of undermining the trust of the working class and the working people in the PZPR's leadership role.

The Polish press has noted more than once that, as one or other problem of Poland's internal life is solved, the activity of circles hostile to Poland, their inflamatory and subversive work, is stepped up. Besides the foreign subversive and propagandist radio centers there is an increasing number of unbidden "defenders" of Polish workers' rights and Polish sovereignty engaged in creating sentiments in Poland directed against the socialist system. Thus, the financing of antigovernment activity on Polish territory is effected via all sorts of "foundations" in the United States and other Western countries. Among the "foundations" providing major appropriations for these pursposes we can name the Bavarian Seidel Foundation, Volkswagen, the U.S. trade union association AFL-CIO and others. A special "Polish task force" has been organized in NATO.

West German revanchist Landsmannschaefte--Silesian, Sudeten, East Prussian and others--concocted a fake story about the "rebellious Polish population of German nationality" appealing for "the reunification of Germany within its prewar borders." These inflammatory appeals found complete understanding among the leaders of the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union, who urged demands for changes in the "political structures" in Poland and the presentation to it of territorial claims. The press has carried several reports to the effect that all sorts of emissaries from the West have infiltrated into Poland under the guise of "tourists," "businessmen," "journalists" and so on and have made contact with antisocialist elements, given them material support and supplied them with advice and recommendations of a subversive nature.

This September Strasbourg's European Parliament undertook a provocative censure--the discussion of "human rights in Poland"--and demanded the monitoring of "certain aspects of social life" in Poland.

This stance by the NATO states, which constitute the majority in this "parliament," met with the support of Beijing which has also not been sparing in its recommendations concerning what should be done to undermine the positions of socialism in Poland and destroy its unity with the other fraternal socialist countries.

Now the Western mass media are calling for the all-round consolidation and deepening of the opposition activity being mounted by antisocialist element in Poland. There is at the same time inflammatory propaganda aimed at prompting the advancement of newer and newer unsubstantiated demands of an economic nature which--as the Polish press remarked--are deliberately impossible to satisfy and are only leading to the aggravation of the already grave situation in the country's national economy. Such demands, the PZPR Central Committee paper TRYBUNA LUDU stresses, not only do not even out disproportions in pay but even aggravate them.

The events in Poland pose with increasing acuity and urgency the question of the watershed between those who seek the normalization and amelioration of the situation in the country and those who are hindering the solution of the complex problems and creating new difficulties and obstacles on the path toward the stabilization and improvement of the situation and the social climate. On one side of this watershed are all the true nationalists and patriots of the socialist Polish state, its friends and allies; on the other, the malevolents, the secret and overt enemies, whatever their garb. As for the Polish working people and the country's working class, they unfailingly emphasize their allegiance to the ideas of socialism, understanding that the guarantee of Poland's sovereignty and independence, of its peaceful creative labor, lies in the fraternal unity with the countries of the socialist community.

PAP REPORT CITED ON PZPR, ZSL, SD MEETING

LD171625 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Dec 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Declaration Adopted"]

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Dec--As PAP reports, a session of the central consultative commission on cooperation of the PZPR, the United Peasant Party [ZSL] and the Democratic Party [SD] has been held here.

The session adopted a declaration emphasizing the need for joint action aimed at consolidating the Polish people's efforts with a view to surmounting the present difficulties and stabilizing the situation in the country.

Cooperation between the PZPR, the ZSL and the SD, the declaration points out, is the basis of the Polish political system defined in Poland's Constitution. Showing concern for Poland's future, the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, the ZSL Main Committee Presidium and the SD Central Committee Presidium express their common will to act decisively in favor of strengthening the unity of all the people's forces to overcome the existing difficulties and consistently implement the program of socialist renewal on the basis of the socialist system.

The alliance, friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, which have been tested by history, the document goes on to say, are the foundation of Polish foreign policy. The Polish-Soviet alliance and friendship express both the ideological, class unity of the socialist countries and the vital interests of the Polish people. In the name of these interests the PZPR, the ZSL and the SD will continue to act unswervingly in favor of strengthening the friendship of the Polish and Soviet peoples, the close interaction and mutually advantageous economic cooperation of the two states.

The PZPR, the ZSL and the SD express an unbreakable will to ensure that Poland is a strong link in the community of socialist states, making its contribution to strengthening the Warsaw Pact's defense and to developing comprehensive economic cooperation within the CEMA framework. They emphasize the need to use these efforts most decisively to counter the actions and forces which are complicating the normalization of life in the country.

The fundamental principle of our system is the PZPR's leading role, the document's authors point out. The PZPR fulfills this role in the country's political and social life in cooperation with the allied parties--the ZSL and the SD, which participate in strengthening the forces of socialism and democracy.

In conclusion the declaration states: We urge all members of the PZPR, the ZSL and the SD to act energetically to ensure progress in the cause of the socialist renewal of life in our country. We come out jointly against all who wish to divert Poland from this path and who sow chaos, weakening the state's strength and authority.

Participating in the session were S. Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; S. Gucwa, chairman of the ZSL Main Committee; T. Mlynczak, chairman of the SD Central Committee, and other leaders of the PZPR, the ZSL and the SD.

PROCEEDINGS OF HUNGARIAN TRADE CONGRESS REPORTED

LD171125 Moscow TASS in Russian 13 Dec 80 p 3

[Correspondent N. Yugov dispatch: "Hungarian Trade Union Congress"]

[Text] Budapest, 12 Dec--The 24th Hungarian trade union congress opened in Budapest on 12 December. Its delegates will sum up the work completed and outline the main directions for improving trade union activities in the coming period.

J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and other party and state leaders of the country are participating in the work of the congress. Delegations from foreign trade union centers are attending, including a Soviet trade union delegation headed by AUCCTU Chairman A.I. Shibayev.

The congress agenda includes the following items:

1. Report by the National Trade Union Council [SZOT], delivered by SZOT General Secretary Sandor Gaspar.

2. Report by the SZOT Central Auditing Commission.

3. Election of the new composition of the SZOT and the auditing commission.

The report was delivered at the congress by Sandor Gaspar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and general secretary of the SZOT.

To begin with, Comrade Gaspar pointed out that the Hungarian trade union forum was not faced with the task of making a general analysis of the state of society. That was done at our party's 12th congress. We agree with the congress' analysis.

The strengthening of worker power and the protection of the working people's interests have always been and still are the fundamental task, the vocation of Hungary's trade union movement. Under socialism the people, the working class are the country's master. The party, the government and the trade unions together serve the people, the working class and working people, but in accordance with their vocation.

During the elections of trade union group organizers and at the congresses of sectorial trade unions a comprehensive and thorough assessment was made of the Hungarian trade unions' activities, their achievements and weaknesses. Approximately 1 million people spoke in trade union debates. In addition, sectorial trade unions sent more than 1,500 suggestions and comments to the SZOT. They touch on all important questions of trade union activity. The trade union movement must draw several conclusions based on these suggestions and comments.

The working people's sense of responsibility and duty with respect to society was felt highly, above all, during the elections. The fact that the working people see and understand that all the achievements can only be secured on the basis of persistent and consistent work is also an important contribution. Finally, the working people did not put forward groundless demands during the election campaign. In the forefront was what serves progress and the cause of the whole of society.

Socialist competition played a big role in the results which we have achieved. In it the working people's devotion to socialism assumed concrete form. We continue to consider socialist competition and the movement of socialist labor teams a necessary factor in the matter of resolving economic tasks and an important element in shaping awareness, conduct and a conscientious attitude toward labor. We must seek to ensure that workers collectives sense great responsibility and have the right to participate in the evaluation of questions of material and moral incentive.

We must understand that a rapid growth in living standards cannot, unfortunately, be ensured until serious results have been achieved in increasing economic efficiency. Therefore, the improvement of living conditions will demand a great effort and persistent, consistent work from us all.

Comrade Gaspar went on to dwell on the trade unions' international activities. He pointed out that Hungarian trade unions, adhering to their principles and best traditions, take an active part in the international trade union movement. We he said, assist the work of the WFTU and help to realize its aims and tasks. The constant strengthening of cooperation with the socialist countries' trade unions is our natural desire.

The sense of solidarity relates to the noblest traditions of cooperation in the international trade union movement. It is precisely in the spirit of solidarity that many generations of workers and their leaders have been educated. The sense of responsibility is the greatest connecting force in the course of implementing solidarity and common tasks. This is the strongest connecting link, as it is only possible to serve a noble cause with honest intentions and pure means. It is a great joy to the international trade union movement that the number of people who realize this is always increasing.

Since its inception the trade union movement of the world's first socialist country--the Soviet trade union movement--has continuously served as an example of international solidarity and of responsibility for common tasks.

In conclusion Comrade Gaspar said: "For all the difficulties, the past 5 years have been a truly fruitful period. Our people have taken new steps toward a better and finer life. We know that we have not yet reached the summit. But we also see that we are moving in the right direction."

A debate developed following S. Gaspar's report.

I. Zakaria, the acting WFTU general secretary took the floor to deliver a greeting message. He conveyed fraternal greetings and good wishes from WFTU. The speaker pointed out that the experience of the socialist countries' trade unions is instructive to the world trade union movement. In the very diverse spheres of our movement we are all tackling problems of growth and problems of social progress. We are all convinced that social and economic problems cannot be resolved without the broad and active participation of trade unions. This was stated at the general assembly's 31st session held in Moscow in October. I. Zakaria wished success to the work of the 24th Hungarian trade union congress.

A.I. Shibayev, chairman of the AUCCTU and head of the Soviet delegation, addressed the congress. On behalf of the workers, kolkhoz peasantry and employees of the USSR and on behalf of the Soviet trade unions he conveyed warm fraternal greetings to the 24th Hungarian trade union congress and all working people of the Hungarian People's Republic.

People in our country, Comrade Shibayev said, know well that the preparations for this congress were marked by new successes in building a developed socialist society in Hungary. Hungary's trade unions, which united in their ranks practically all the country's workers and employees, are making a worthy contribution to this cause. While summing up what has been done, your congress is looking to the future. The delegates' awareness of the trade unions' profound responsibility for the fulfillment of the tasks of the upcoming Sixth 5-Year Plan can be sensed clearly.

Comrade Shibayev went on to tell the emissaries of the Hungarian trade union movement about what the Soviet people and the USSR's trade unions are working on today. The preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress, he pointed out, now constitute the chief content of all the Soviet trade unions' activities. These include concern for the national economy's development, for increased production, for working people's rights and interests and for their working and living conditions.

The CPSU Central Committee's draft for the 26th party congress--the "Main Directions of the USSR'S Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 and for the Period Through 1990"--was published recently in our country, the speaker went on to say. This document outlines high new targets for progress on the basis of the country's tremendous achievements in the spheres of the economy, social life and spiritual culture.

We understand that there is great work to be done to surmount the existing difficulties and unresolved problems, to make fuller use of the advantages of a progressive economy and to bring economic reserves actively into circulation. A nationwide discussion of the draft is currently taking place, in which Soviet trade unions are taking a very active part. In trade union organizations, in labor collectives and at workers' meetings the discussion is taking place in a businesslike, creative atmosphere, in an atmosphere of practical approach to the fulfillment of the set tasks.

The AUCCTU chairman pointed out that Soviet trade unions devote great attention to the development and deepening of international ties. We are formed and strengthened relations of comprehensive cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries' trade unions founded on unbreakable friendship and common aims and tasks of socialist and communist building. As regards the peoples of the Soviet Union and Hungary, the orbits of our friendship have already stretched out into the expanses of the universe, as convincingly demonstrated by the joint spaceflight of USSR Pilot-Cosmonaut Valeriy Kubasov and Bertalan Farkas, Hungary's first cosmonaut. The joint statement signed by Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and Janos Kadar in June 1979 during the official visit to Hungary of a USSR party and government delegation expressed satisfaction with the fact that the development and deepening of Soviet-Hungarian friendship has become the cause of the broadest public circles.

Last year the AUCCTU and the SZOT signed an agreement on the further development of cooperation between Soviet and Hungarian trade unions. In fulfillment of that agreement active cooperation is taking place at the level of the two trade union centers, sectorial trade unions, district trade union councils and collectives of kindred Soviet and Hungarian enterprises.

Exchanges of teams to work directly at places of work, the holding of international friendship vigils and shifts on a multilateral basis and competitions of foremost skill involving our countries' best specialist workers are of great benefit and have a direct economic effect.

I would especially like to note the strengthening tradition of greeting portentous events in the life of our peoples with labor gifts. That was what the workers of Red Csepel, for example, did on the eve of the 60th anniversary of Great October. And that was what the workers of Moscow's Manometr Associaion and a number of other Soviet enterprises did on the eve of the 12th MSZMP Congress.

In resolving problems of socialist and communist building and outlining new targets, we have always relied and will rely on the granite foundation of Leninism and on a clear understanding of natural social laws and of the class nature of events occurring in the world. Together with the trade unions of the other fraternal socialist countries we act from united positions on urgent problems of modern international relations and the world trade union movement.

This also concerns our trade unions' participation in the activities of the WFTU. The WFTU is the only trade union association adhering to truly class, anti-imperialist, antimonopoly positions. Our countries' trade unions contribute to the federation's organizational strengthening, to the growth of its ranks and to the further consolidation of the WFTU's prestige and influence in the international trade union movement.

Allow me to assure you, A.I. Shibayev said in conclusion, that the USSR's trade unions will continue to do everything to ensure that our ties and cooperation with the working people of fraternal Hungary and its trade unions deepen and improve and that they help still more effectively to resolve the set tasks.

A.I. Shibayev read out the AUCCTU's greetings message to the 24th Hungarian trade union congress (the message was published in yesterday's issue of the newspaper).

The congress is continuing its work.

DJURANOVIC, ZARKOVIC RECEIVE SMIRNOV IN BELGRADE

LD161436 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] Zarkovic, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and Djuranovic, chairman of the country's Federal Executive Council, have received in Belgrade Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is on a friendly visit.

During conversations which took place in a warm atmosphere questions of further extending and deepening economic cooperation between the two countries were discussed.

BRIEFS

SED DELEGATION IN MOSCOW--A delegation under the leadership of Gerhard Trautenhahn, head of the SED Central Committee Department for Machine Building and Metallurgical Industry, visited the Soviet Union in keeping with the plan for cooperation between the SED and the CPSU. It studied the CPSU's experiences in party leadership in machine building and the power industry. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Nov 80 p 2 AU]

PETROV ARTICLE DISCUSSES NATO SESSION, POLAND

LD172300 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2150 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 18 Dec (TASS)--We are transmitting the full text of an article by Aleksey Petrov, "Dangerous Provocations," from today's issue of PRAVDA.

As a rule the NATO politicians are systematically offering the public of their countries the very same potion. They look for different pretexts. However, they are trying to invariably prove one and the same thing--that is, that the West is threatened, the threat allegedly ensues from the Soviet Union and there is no other way of countering it apart from stepping up the arms race.

The NATO session which ended in Brussels on 12 December chose the events in Poland as a pretext for whipping up militarist activity. U.S. Secretary of State Muskie, whipping up psychosis, spread fears about the danger of "the development of the internal Polish crisis into a world crisis." The American representatives quite shamelessly slandered Soviet foreign policy and engaged in conjectures regarding the intentions of the USSR and other socialist countries.

What induced the Atlantic ministers to concern themselves with the affairs of states which do not belong to NATO, but which have been and remain an inalienable, integral part of the political, military and economic system of socialism? The NATO leaders do not like many of the realities of contemporary Europe. This fact is known and far from new. It is not to their taste that the representatives of the PZPR have again stressed, at the recent meeting of leading officials of the Warsaw pact participant states in Moscow, that Poland has been, is and will remain a socialist state, a firm link in the general system of the countries of socialism. What is new is that now with the stepping-up of the aggressive tendencies within NATO, certain leading members of the bloc are ready to overstep the universally accepted norms of international relations and go over from ideological intervention in Polish affairs, in which they have been engaged for years, to intervention of another kind.

In the period of the "cold war" this was called, without beating about the bush, the policy of "rolling back communism". Now the times are different. They would like to present the same imperialist policy as a sort of "concern for detente". This is what the authors of the NATO communique are trying to do. And here they are making an attempt to put an interpretation on Poland's sovereign right to independence and self-determination which would in effect deprive the Polish state and its constitutional organs of the possibility of defending themselves against external and internal enemies. To call a spade a spade, the NATO Council is pursuing its old aim of finding some way to expand the "sphere of activity" of the bloc, to seek further means of intervention in the internal affairs of other states, in this case a socialist one.

It would not be out of place to recall that recently the NATO armed forces were rehearsing, in exercises, variants of military intervention in the event of so-called "crisis situations" arising in the countries of Eastern Europe. Now the leaders of the North Atlantic bloc do not conceal that it would suit them if the development of the situation in the People's Republic of Poland were to pass out of the control of the government and the PZPR, if Poland were plunged into chaos and anarchy.

What is being camouflaged in every way in NATO is the support already given by imperialist circles to those forces in People's Poland which come out against the socialist system and the legal authorities. Just like mushrooms after rain, various "regional" and "national" anti-Polish centers, some with names and some without, are springing up in the West. Through them there are links with the "confederation of independent Poland," with various "self-defense committees" and other reactionary groupings struggling against socialism openly and underground.

It is not difficult to imagine what the reaction would be in NATO if the socialist countries began, for example, to discuss within the framework of the Warsaw Pact the situation in one of the states which are members of the North Atlantic bloc and to prescribe how and what in it should be decided or changed, and all the more so if the Warsaw Pact began to rehearse armed interference in the event of strikes or other internal events there.

The NATO session communique says that the events in Poland are of great importance for the international situation as a whole. In the socialist community this is understood just as well as in the West and the words and deeds stemming from the United States and its allies are assessed accordingly.

Those who present themselves, as in being done in the final communique of the NATO Council as supporters of detente, complete fulfillment of pledges taken by countries participating in the Helsinki conference, can easily prove this in practice. It is time to stop whipping up military agitation in Europe, and not only in Europe it is time to stop propaganda of the nuclear war, which is continually carried out in the West, it is time to engage in the coordination of specific steps aimed at limiting the number of armed forces and arms in central Europe, and not to search for ways of departing from constructive accords. If the NATO states had the desire to conduct affairs in this direction they of course could find the words advocating the ratification of the SALT II treaty, the speediest possible completion of talks in Geneva on ending nuclear tests, and in favor of many of the long-overdue decisions which are lacking because they are being sabotaged by the United States and by some of its allies in the North Atlantic alliance.

Detente began to experience complications at the very moment when the political approach of a number of Western powers to the world's most important problems again began to be determined to a large extent by great-power ambitions. The stake on force rather than commonsense, the desire not to come to agreement but to force one's will on the other state, not taking account of each other's interests but making a unilateral claim to a special status, to hegemony over broad regions of the world, arbitrarily listed as "vitally important zones" for the United States--these are at the root of the difficulties being experienced by the world, and these explain where and why these difficulties began.

In Brussels, the NATO ministers were unfortunately not concerned at all with questions of detente. There attention was centered on sorting out the details of the plans to deploy the new American nuclear missile weapons in Europe, and building up the arms race. There is no doubt that it is from this point of view that the public will read the final document of the NATO Council session in Brussels, and that the peoples will assess the provocative fuss being made by the bosses of this aggresive bloc.

NATO USED POLISH SITUATION FOR ARMS BUILDUP

LD171255 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Dec 80 p 3

[Col M. Ponomarev "Military-Political Review": "A Program of Total Militarization"]

[Excerpt] In order to whip up an atmosphere of military hysteria, the old fabrications about the imaginary "Soviet military threat" have been put into circulation in concentrated doses. Gen B. Rogers, supreme allied commander Europe is using this "threat from the Soviet Union" to intimidate West Europeans. As if by order from the Pentagon, the latest helping of fabrications has been delivered by the bloc's Secretary General J. Luns. In an interview for AFP he came out with fables such as could hardly be expected even from him. Thus, for instance, he spoke of imaginary "USSR claims" not only to Persian Gulf oil (people in the West have long since grown accustomed to such stories), but also to raw materials resources in...South Africa, which are "vitally necessary" to NATO. In conclusion, giving the game away completely, Mr Luns exclaimed: "I think America will persuade its allies to do more both individually and within the alliance."

The American masters of people like Luns are obviously not so confident of that. That is why they have supplemented their propaganda campaign with a series of provocative tricks. Thus, since the start of Atlantic Week official representagives of the U.S. Navy have announced that two formations of NATO's permanent naval forces--in the Atlantic and in the channel zone--have been placed on enhanced readiness, and personnel on the ships in those formations will not receive shore leave during the traditional Christmas holidays. Britain's THE TIMES sees a direct connection between the cancellation of the seamen's Christmas holidays and NATO's speculations over Poland.

Observers also associate another provocative act with Western speculations over the situation in Poland--the Pentagon's decision to send four AWACS planes to West Europe. They have all arrived at the Ramstein Airbase (FRG) and, it is clear from UPI reports, have begun to patrol the airspace on the GDR's western borders with a view of spying on the socialist countries. However, the Americans themselves do not consider it necessary to conceal this, and may perhaps be stressing it deliberately. State Department spokesman J. Cannon stated the other day that the dispatch of the AWACS planes to Europe serves to "increase the capability for observing the monitoring regions adjacent to Poland and Poland's own territory." "This step," he went on, "constitutes significant assistance on our part with respect to NATO."

Assistance? In what, may one ask? The answer to that question was given by the French communists' newspaper L'HUMANITE: "The United States is again pressuring the allies. It is whipping up tension in connection with the situation in Poland so as to force through its plan for stepping up the arms race and, in particular, increasing military budgets."

The same dangerous aims are also served by other measures to fan the hysteria campaign. The well-known American "hawks" M. Laird, former defense secretary, and L. (Korb), employee of the so-called Business Institute--the nerve center of U.S. monopoly capital--have just put forward a demand for an even greater increase in the level of American military spending, bringing it up to $1.4 trillion over the next 5 years. Their supermilitarist program provides for a sharp intensification of the arms race. In particular an increase in the number of medium-range nuclear missiles intended for deployment in West Europe from 572 to 2,300 and the construction of three huge Nimitz-calss nuclear-powered aircraft carriers. [paragraph continues]

This program was at once widely publicized in the press in the United States and other Western countries. Another big helping of oil was poured onto the flame of militarist hysteria. To the tune of this hysteria the members of the NATO Military Planning Committee rubber stamped the recommendations elaborated in the Pentagon more or less without a murmur. The committee's communique says that they "welcomed the progress achieved in implementing the long-term military program and the fact that it is now oriented toward the fulfillment of the far-reaching goals set," since that program "makes it possible to significantly increase the NATO alliance's potential."

As at the Military Planning Committee session, the NATO Council session devoted special attention to military-political problems in regions far beyond the bounds of the North Atlantic bloc's sphere of operation. U.S. gendarme actions in the oil-rich, strategically significant Persian Gulf zone were approved. Washington's allies expressed readiness, within the framework of the "distribution of duties" within the NATO bloc, to support and back up the ferrying of the American Rapid Deployment Force to southwest Asia, and also to step up military preparations on the bloc's south flank, which is adjacent to that region.

But even in the atmosphere of military hysteria created by Washington and despite the "arm-twisting" resorted to by U.S. representatives at the NATO Council session, they were unable to persuade the allies to submit without a murmur to their dangerous plans. Authoritative French circles at the Brussels session stressed that the Americans are deliberately charging the atmosphere around the situation in Poland, "so as to use this as a pretext to involve West Europe in the implementation of their own policy" which is hostile to the Soviet Union and is aimed at curtailing mutually advantageous ties between West and East Europe.

The sober voices of those who do not agree with the provocative White House course were also heard in Brussels. Thus FRG Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher, as the BELGA news agency reported, stated at the council session that the West European allies do not intend to go along with a situation whereby the United States adopts unilateral decisions with respect to the USSR without consulting the partners or heeding their opinions and interests. As an example he referred to the attempts by a number of NATO countries to boycott the Moscow Olympics, as a result of which West European interests suffered.

All the same, the course of the sessions of the highest NATO military and political organs confirmed that influential Western politicians have decided once again to fuel instead of curb the arms race. They intend to achieve military superiority over the Warsaw Pact countries instead of parity with them. They are continuing to gamble on diktat and blackmail instead of dialogue between equal sides and mutually advantageous cooperation.

U.S. PRESSURE ON EUROPE ON DEFENSE SPENDING SCORED

LD172356 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] In previous editions of news and views we have already analyzed some aspects of NATO's winter conferences in Brussels. Here now are more details from our commentator Yuriy Shalygin.

For the Carter administration, attending the conference was a farewell performance and it was a very noisy if not scandalous show. Defense Secretary Harold Brown gave America's NATO allies what the Western press described as a severe dressing down for being less than zealous in increasing their military spending. Edmund Muskie saw his task, he said so himself, in persuading the NATO countries to take collective military steps in connection with the situation in Poland. Many politicians in the United States and Western Europe have assessed the Carter administration's campaign over Poland as hyperthrophic in scale and provocative in nature.

The real motives for this campaign are a topic aside, but the Atlantic conferences provided a good illustration of how the Polish events are now being used to justify the military programs NATO adopted under American pressure long before the recent developments on the Polish scene. The objective is to create a psychological climate that would make it easier to overcome the resistance that the West European public and a number of governments are putting up to the acceleration of the arms race. When the Carter administration came to the White House, if you remember, it promised to cut military spending. It's leaving the White House with a military budget bloated to unprecedented dimensions. President Carter has just signed a bill that allocates the Pentagon more than $171 billion in the 1981 fiscal year. Huge funds are to be spent to speed up the development and deployment of new arms, with the stress on the MX nuclear missiles, Tridents and cruise missiles. Apart from that there will be special funds to finance the deployment of a new generation of American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. Under a program that Washington has imposed on its NATO allies, and to create new American bases and military arsenals in that part of Europe. All these plans are aimed at upsetting the strategic equilibrium in Europe to the detriment of the socialist countries' security. However, if East Europe stands to gain nothing from a revival of cold war and confrontation nor does West Europe. The stockpiling of weapons on the continent, especially of nuclear weapons, carries a threat to all nations. Awareness of this is gradually breaking through the mountains of lies about the supposed Soviet threat.

It is not accidental that the Atlantic week was preceded and is not being followed by massive public demonstrations in Western Europe against American and NATO nuclear plans. There is only one way to ensure security and that is by bringing down the level of military build-up and confrontation, bringing down on the principles of complete equality and do no damage to either side. This is what the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have been calling for and this precisely is the objective of all the numerous proposals for talks on all problems involved in ending the arms race.

CDU/CSU ACCUSED OF INTERFERING IN POLISH AFFAIRS

LD171133 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 12 Dec 80 p 3

[Article by M. Gerasimenkoi "Old Hopes of New 'Friends'"]

[Text] "That is how history is written," Voltaire once wrote of the rumors spread by the Prussian newspapers about the writer's imminent visit to King Frederick II. Voltaire's inspired expression describes very accurately today the "activity" of some circles in the West with regard to Poland.

The tone in this anti-Polish chorus of liars and scandalmongers is set by the bourgeois mass information organs and propaganda and subversion centers. Not so long ago particularly loud-voiced soloists emerged in the chorus. They call themselves the defenders of the Polish working class and have a highly unique repertoire. The Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union [CDU/CSU] from the FRG, headed by Franz-Josef Strauss and Helmut Kohl, should be included among them.

There is nothing surprising in the fact that the CDU/CSU have assumed the role of patrons of various renegades. Flagrant discrepancy between word and deed has been and remains characteristic of these parties. "The alliance acts for the benefit of peace throughout the world," the CSU program states. The following extract from the CDU's program sounds no less impressive: "The CDU's policy has brought peace within the country and beyond." The parties have not even attempted to implement their statements in practice.

On the contrary. In the three decades of its existence the bloc has not supported a single international initiative aimed at normalizing the world situation and developing interstate cooperation. Virtually all the foreign policy speeches by the bloc's leaders contain the spirit of cold war. This year has been no exception: The two parties took part in the attempt to boycott the Olympics in Moscow and were extremely unfavorable to the peace proposals put forward in May by the conference of the Warsaw Pact states' political Consultative Committee.

The CDU and the CSU are now pursuing a policy of interfering in the sovereign Polish state's internal affairs. The most varied means--and primarily propaganda--are used for this. Nationalism, anticommunism and lies mingled with threats spearheaded the bloc's propaganda machine. For instance, what is the worth of just the title of a commentary published quite recently in BILD: "Inviolable Border--What Does It Mean?" And it is like that almost every day in the Springer press, in the broadcasts of some land radio stations, and in the programs on the second German television channel, whose directors include CDU Chairman Kohl.

The revanchist and anti-Polish nature of the two parties' policy is clearly seen in the example of the activity of individuals belonging to the "League of Exiles" [somuz izgnannykh] uniting various FRG "land associations," and the Circle of "Christian Democratic Students and Junge Union youth organizations. The members of these organizations deliver inflammatory speeches whose vocabulary includes words like "pan-German," "national," "sphere of exile," and "freedom is dearer than socialism," and engage in the illegal conveyance of money.

The printed organ of the "League of Exiles," DEUTSCHE OSTDIENST, described a secret trip to Poland by Christian Democratic Students Circle leader (Stefan Dingerkus). On returning to the FRG (Dingerkus) cynically stated: "The democrats in Poland need our inexhaustible solidarity." "Solidarity" immediately ensued and was expressed in a sum close to DM1 billion secretly handed over to the "democrats."

The CDU/CSU's attacks on socialism have now become even fiercer. But however the revanchists may try, their hopes are not destined to be realized. The history of Poland is written by its people, who under the PZPR's leadership will undoubtedly overcome all difficulties without hypocritical "assistance" from their new "friends." However the Western press may try to push the development of events in the direction it desires, these attempts are doomed to failure.

NOVOYE VREMYA OUTLINES VIEWS ON IMPORTS FROM WEST

LD180921 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 49, 5 Dec 80 p 31

[Untitled article by Sergey Golyakov, NOVOYE VREMYA executive secretary, under the rubric "Talk With the Reader"--first paragraph is reader's letter]

[Text] The Soviet Union states that it can do without Western equipment and technology yet meanwhile it keeps on placing new orders in the West. Your country is not even stopped by its trade deficit with the capitalist countries. How can this be explained? [Signed] (Froman Tiro). Luxembourg.

The best method of dispelling your bewilderment, esteemed Mr (Tiro), is to turn to specific figures. For a start I shall cite the following figure: The total volume of USSR imports from the capitalist countries is now approximately 1 percent of the Soviet worldwide social product. That means that we ourselves produce the lion's share of everything our national economy needs.

To proceed. In 1979 the Soviet Union imported machinery, equipment and transportation facilities worth R14.4 billion. Over two-thirds of this sum went on deliveries from the CEMA countries and only R 4.5 billion on imports from the developed capitalist countries. The USSR is considerably less dependent than other industrially developed states on the foreign market. And if we are speaking of our capitalist partners, this dependence is generally insignificant. Rich natural and energy resources, the industrial experience accumulated over the 5-year plans, well-trained worker and engineering and technical cadres--all this enables our country to resolve successfully any problem which emerges without outside help, so to speak. It is enough to recall that it was the Soviet Union which was the pioneer of the space age. And any step in space is inconceivable without reliance on the most advanced scientific and technical achievements.

But, of course, all this does not mean that we do not recognize the merits of international trade. It frequently happens that it is cheaper and simpler to purchase what we need elsewhere than to make it ourselves. It is simply not sensible not to make use of the advantages of the international division of labor. That is why we invariably advocate diverse trade and economic relations with all states, including Western states. In our view, mutually advantageous trade is not simply an exchange of material assets but also the way to consolidate international cooperation, an important factor in normalizing the overall situation in the world.

In those cases where our Western partners share this approach, matters proceed successfully. A graphic example is the trade and economic relations between the USSR and France. In 1980 the volume of mutual trade between our countries reached R2.6 billion, showing a 44.6 percent increase compared with 1978. Trade turnover for 1975 through 1979 was three times the indicators for the previous 5-year period, which means the successful fulfillment of the program outlined during the Soviet-French summit meetings.

The West frequently alleges--and your letter bears this out--that trade between the USSR and the developed capitalist countries is advantageous only to one side--the Soviet Union. But where have you seen a businessman managing affairs to his own detriment? If anyone is seeking a one-sided advantage then it is the Western monopolies, which are striving to sell the Soviet Union as much as possible but restrict return purchases. I cite this example: In 1978 the total cost of U.S. imports of machinery, equipment and transport facilities from the Soviet Union was a little over R2 million, or just 0.03 percent of the cost of Soviet exports of this group of commodities. At the same time our purchases of similar output in the United States reached R273.5 million. Compare these figures--and it will immediately become clear to you where the imbalance in the USSR's trade exchange with the developed capitalist countries arises.

Yet it is not for nothing that trade is called a two-way street. The Soviet Union's purchasing power on the Western markets is determined primarily by its currency receipts from the sale of Soviet goods on these markets. Displaying good will toward the establishment of economic cooperation with the West, for a number of years the Soviet Union has been importing a greater quantity of goods from the developed capitalist countries than it has been exporting to them. A deficit has formed which in 1976-1978 was in excess of R6 billion. Compared with the U.S. foreign trade deficit, for instance, ($75 billion over the same years) this is not such a large sum. In addition, as early as 1979 it had dropped to R0.7 billion. But if the problem still exists its roots should be sought primarily in the practice of discriminatory and quantitative restrictions existing with respect to Soviet goods in a number of Western countries. [paragraph continues]

Some shortsighted politicians thus try to pressure the Soviet Union, to "punish" it or "teach it a lesson." But ultimately it is primarily the Western firms specializing in exports which suffer from this practice. They can only lose out by depriving themselves of Soviet orders and losing our market.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PONOMAREV VISIT TO FRANCE

Talks With Chaban-Delmas

LD171442 Moscow TASS in English 1343 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Paris, 17 Dec, TASS--Boris Ponomarev, the leader of the visiting delegation of the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the two chambers of the Supreme Soviet, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and Jacques Chaban-Delmas, president of the National Assembly of France, had a talk here today. They discussed questions of further strengthening mutually beneficial Soviet-French cooperation as well as major international problems.

They stressed the need to improve the international situation by stepping up the efforts of all countries and world public opinion in favour of disarmament and consolidating the relaxation of international tension. The two sides underlined the importance of joint efforts by the USSR and France, and, specifically, by the parliaments of the two countries to improve the international climate.

Meeting With Parliamentarians

LD171558 Moscow TASS in English 1546 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Paris, 17 Dec, TASS--The visiting delegation of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the two chambers of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, led by Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, had a meeting today with the Franco-Soviet friendship group of the French National Assembly. The meeting took place at the National Assembly of France.

The two sides discussed questions of Soviet-French cooperation and expressed their determination to develop and strengthen traditional links between the parliamentarians of the Soviet Union and France, to contribute in every way toward strengthening peace and security in Europe and throughout the world, curbing the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race, and expanding mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries. The participants of the meeting discussed the possibility of holding a Soviet-French colloquium on the problems of disarmament and other joint measures.

Talks With Officials

LD171904 Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Paris, 17 Dec, TASS--Conversations closed today at the National Assembly of France between the delegation from the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet, led by alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet Boris Ponomarev, and the delegation from the Foreign Affairs Commission of the French National Assembly. The sides summed up in a constructive spirit the discussion of key international problems and laid emphasis on the need to deepen cooperation between Soviet and French parliamentarians, primarily on such cardinal questions as consolidation of detente and its spread to the military sphere, limitation and discontinuation of the arms race, and ensuring peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

The sides noted the usefulness of the exchange of views and expressed mutual interest in further contacts between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the French National Assembly, in making them more intensive with a view to enhancing the efficiency of Soviet-French cooperation for the benefit of the two peoples, in the interests of European and universal peace.

In the evening, the Soviet delegation met with French and foreign newsmen.

CPSU GREETINGS RELAYED TO KPOE CONGRESS

LD180909 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] To the 24th Communist Party of Austria [KPOE] Congress

Dear comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee sends ardent greetings and best wishes to you, to the delegates to the 24th KPOE Congress and to all Austrian communists.

Your congress is taking place in an aggravated international situation where the aggressive circles of--primarily, U.S.--imperialism and NATO are not abandoning attempts to undermine detente and are continuing to escalate the arms race and heighten tension in the world. They would like to change to their advantage the existing military balance and to resolve international problems from a position of strength in order to slow mankind's progressive development. These aspirations, however, call forth a strengthening rebuff from all those who cherish the cause of peace, democracy and the independence of the peoples.

In these conditions increased significance is attached to Austrian communists' actions against the dangerous plans to deploy American nuclear missiles in West Europe and to their consistent struggle for Austria's pursuit of an active policy aimed at maintaining and consolidating detente, which enjoys the understanding and support of all people of good will.

Our parties have long been linked by ties of fraternal solidarity and friendship. Soviet communists are well aware of the KPOE's fidelity to the great banner of Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism, its unceasing activity in defense of the Austrian working people's vital interests and for the preservation and consolidation of their social and democratic gains, and its determined rebuff to neo-Nazi intrigues. People in our country rate highly the Austrian communists' contribution to the dissemination of the truth about real socialism, and their protests against anticommunism and anti-Sovietism and for the strengthening and further all-round development of Soviet-Austrian relations.

We express the confidence that your congress will become a notable landmark on the path of the further ideological and organizational strengthening of the party's ranks and will help to broaden its positions in the working class and among the whole laboring population. We wish you, dear comrades, great successes in the struggle for the working class cause, for the unity of its ranks, for the cohesion of all the country's progressive forces supporting peace, mutual understanding and friendship between peoples.

Long live the KPOE--militant vanguard of the Austrian working people!

Long live the inviolable friendship and fraternal cooperation between Soviet and Austrian communists!

[Signed] CPSU Central Committee

CPSU GREETS SAN MARINO COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

LD171121 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 80 p 1

[Text of CPSU Central Committee message to Communist Party of San Marino Congress]

[Text] To the 10th Congress of the Communist Party of San Marino

Dear Comrades:

On behalf of Soviet communists, the CPSU Central Committee sends warm greetings to you, the delegates to the 10th Congress of the Communist Party of San Marino [PCS] and, through you, to all communists and working people of the Republic of San Marino and wishes the congress successful work.

Soviet communists know of your struggle for the strengthening of the unity of the country's leftwing, democratic and progressive forces, for radical transformations of society and for peace and socialism. By this struggle, San Marino's communists have won themselves high prestige among the working people and the population of San Marino. In the government of democratic collaboration, the communists are consistently pursuing a policy which meets the interests of the broad people's masses.

As one of the detachments of the international communist and workers' movement, your party is making its contribution to the struggle against imperialism and for social progress and peace.

In present conditions, the stepping up of the actions of all peace-loving forces and international solidarity among working people, particularly between communist and workers' parties, acquire tremendous significance for the success of the struggle against any aggressive aspirations of imperialism and for detente, security and the strengthening of peace and friendship between peoples.

Soviet communists value highly the bonds of fraternal friendship linking the CPSU and the PCS and, for their part, will promote their further development in every way.

We wish you dear comrades, and all members of the PCS new successes in the struggle for the consolidation of the party's positions and of its links with the masses and for peace and socialism.

Long live the PCS!

May the communists' internationalist unity strengthen and develop!

Long live peace throughout the world!

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

FRG CORRESPONDENT DENIED VIDEO FACILITIES

LD181140 Hamburg DPA in German 1052 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Moscow, (DPA)--Klaus Bednarz, ARD [Association of Public Broadcasting] correspondent in Moscow, was today refused a video circuit to the Federal Republic for a planned report on the Soviet attitude toward the events in Poland. He applied for the circuit yesterday. The Soviet side's reason for its refusal was that the technical facilities were not available. The subject of Poland became highly topical today because of a PRAVDA editorial.

SECRET CLAUSES IN TREATY WITH SYRIA DENIED

LD172240 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Summary] The London based AL-MAJALLAH has told its readers that no one but the Soviet Union is willing to distribute nuclear weapons to its allies in the Middle East, thus encircling the Gulf oil-producing countries.

Needless to say this is just a cheap lie. But there is yet another thing. "The Saudi magazine, whose articles are usually reproduced by the press of various Arab countries, sought not only to tell lies about the Soviet Union's policy in the Middle East, but also to harm the reputation of the policies of some progressive countries in the Middle East. A few days ago, for instance, the radio of agent Qabus in Oman broadcast an article by this Saudi magazine full of fabrications about the extraordinary congress of the Yemeni Socialist Party, held in October. The article invented secret resolutions by the congress, which--according to the magazine--include the PDRY's agreement to join the Warsaw Pact, to allow the armed forces of the Marxist regimes to be stationed in South Yemen and to send Yemeni forces to other countries. These are truly the fruits of [word indistinct] tricks. But this method is not new; it is quite similar to the lies which the Western propaganda circulated recently about the existence of secret clauses or appendices to the Soviet-Syrian friendship and cooperation treaty, for the purpose of disturbing the situation in the Middle East. In this respect, imperialist propaganda invented another ugly lie, to the effect that the Soviet Union wants to push Syria toward aggravating relations with Jordan."

It seems that some are displeased by the Soviet Union's principled policy in the Middle East, seeking to resolve the Middle East dispute in a just political manner. Neither the Soviet-PDRY nor the Soviet-Syrian treaties contain any secret clauses. "It is obvious that AL-MAJALLAH's anti-Soviet campaign is aimed at pleasing those who want to drive a wedge between the Arab peoples and their true friends and allies, and also to divert the Arabs' attention from the real danger that actually exists. We have before us an intensification of the United States' military preparations in the Arabian Gulf region. These preparations are also directed against Saudi Arabia itself. Evidence of this [words indistinct] the subversive material which is directed towards Riyadh and which appears in the U.S. press. THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, for instance, wrote about Saudi Arabia, calling for joint actions of the United States and its allies for stability in this country; (?in other words) the newspaper called for an open occupation of all Saudi territory [words indistinct]. Naturally, the Pentagon is capable of such an action when it deems it necessary or when it wants.

"Would it not have been better for the Saudi magazine to have occupied itself with the actual danger threatening the Arab world, including Saudi Arabia, instead of publishing all kinds of fabrications about Soviet policy?" But lies are short-lived.

SECOND CUBAN CP CONGRESS OPENS IN HAVANA

LD171520 Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Havana, 17 Dec, TASS--Special TASS correspondents Oleg Kolesnikov and Nikolay Chigir report:

The Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba has opened here in an atmosphere of great political enthusiasm. The attention of all people of the country is now riveted to the Havana Palace of Congresses where about 1,780 delegates representing over 434,000 Cuban communists have assembled. These are veterans of revolutionary struggle and young builders of a new society, front-rankers of production, workers and peasants, men of science and culture, soldiers of the Revolutionary Armed Forces. They will analyse the results of the work done by the party and the entire country over the last five years since the First Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba and make new plans for socialist construction. Much attention will be given to the discussion and adoption of basic guidelines for the social and economic development of the country for 1981-1985. The congress delegates are to discuss and adopt a number of resolutions concerning various aspects of life in the republic. The congress is attended by about 140 foreign delegations of fraternal communist and workers' parties and other progressive parties and organizations and national liberation movements of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The Presidium of the congress includes members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba with Fidel Castro, the first secretary of the Central Committee at the head, and other leaders of the party and the state. Together with them are Konstantin Chernenko, the leader of the CPSU delegation, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the leaders of other foreign delegations who have come here for the congress. The delegates greeted the Presidium and the guests with prolonged stormy applause. Opening the congress Raul Castro, second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, first vice-chairman of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers, made a brief opening address. He cordially greeted the foreign guests of the congress. This was followed by stormy applause.

Fidel Castro delivered the report of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES BRAZILIAN CONGRESS DELEGATION

LD180032 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1425 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 17 Dec (TASS)--Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received today in the Kremlin a delegation of the Chamber of Deputies of the National Congress of the Federative Republic of Brazil, headed by Flavio Portela Marcillo, chairman of the chamber. A friendly talk ensued, during the course of which questions of Soviet-Brazilian relations as well as some international problems of mutual interest were touched upon. The Soviet Union, Vasiliy Kuznetsov pointed out, undeviatingly comes out in favor of peace, easing of international tension, disarmament, preservation of international security. To achieve these aims the unification of the efforts of all peace-loving states is of a great significance. Relations between the USSR and Brazil--the largest country in Latin America--are characterized by the development of mutually advantageous and equilateral cooperation on the basis of mutual respect, noninterference in internal affairs and the principle of peaceful coexistence. Soviet-Brazilian interparliamentary links are designed to contribute to their strengthening. Flavio Portela Marcillo emphasized that Brazil is trying to develop its relations with the Soviet Union. He assessed positively the peace-loving foreign policy of the USSR and stressed the fact that Brazil, too, was in favor of arms limitation, peace, and averting the threat of war. The visit to the Soviet Union, the head of the Brazilian delegation said, has made it possible for us to get to know the work and life of the Soviet people, who, as we have seen, have achieved great feats in many spheres. The visitors met the chairman of the chambers and the chairmen and members of the standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

REPORT, ELECTION CAMPAIGN MUST EXPOSE SHORTCOMINGS

LD171741 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 10 Dec 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Oblast Party Conferences"]

[Excerpts] The report and election campaign is entering one of its final stages: The oblast and kray party conferences are beginning. This event coincides with the launching of the nationwide discussion of the draft main guidelines for USSR economic and social development for the coming 5-year plan and the period through 1990. Communists must make a detailed analysis of the accumulated experience, concentrating on solving the tasks put forward by the party. The 11th 5-Year Plan's aim is to ensure the further growth of Soviet people's prosperity on the basis of steady, onward development of the national economy, of switching the economy to the intensive path of development, of the more rational use of the country's production potential, of faster scientific and technical progress, of saving all types of resources in every possible way and of improving the quality of work.

At the forthcoming report and election conferences it is important to hold a specific discussion on improving organizational and political work and stepping up exactingness toward cadres for the fulfillment of prescribed tasks, for a high level of organization and efficiency and for the strict observance of plan discipline.

During the reports and elections it is necessary to select everything of value from the experience that has been accumulated and, at the same time, display a critical approach to the shortcomings and errors which have been permitted to occur. At the meetings and conferences held in primary, rayon, city and okrug organizations, quite a few remarks and proposals aimed at improving matters were made. Not one of them must be ignored.

It must be noted, however, that in some places the preparation for the reports and elections has proceeded at too low a level and that the rostrum at meetings and conferences was sometimes used not for generalizing accumulated experience, not for formulating large-scale, long-term measures, but for reports which overemphasized achievements and ignored shortcomings. Such instances must not be allowed to happen again. Obkoms and raykoms are called on to do everything necessary to ensure that oblast and kray conferences proceed at a high organizational level.

Since the 25th congress, the party Central Committee has examined the practical work of many obkoms and kraykoms and has adopted appropriate resolutions of a partywide significance. How are they being carried out? Collective thought and consultations are useful here. Attention must be paid to improving forms of monitoring and verifying execution, and the selection, placement and education of cadres. Modern methods of analyzing economic development which make it possible to forecast the results of enterprises' work, determine particular trends in their activity and, consequently, exert an active influence on the course of both production and social processes are entering into increasingly widespread practice. It is no secret, however, that certain party committees and raykoms and gorkoms are not averse to parading modern terminology or speaking of a scientific approach while working in the old-fashioned way. The apparatus frequently supplants economic leaders, and much attention is paid to petty current issues while the long term is forgotten. A principled evaluation must be made of these facts.

Criticism has always been a tried and tested means of improving matters. A sternly exacting atmosphere will undoubtedly characterize the present oblast and kray report and election conferences, too, which precede the 26th party congress. It must be remembered that the criticism and self-criticism method presupposes that all aspects of a particular worker's activity have been evaluated objectively and that existing shortcomings have been comprehensively examined.

Party organizations at local level must promtply and sharply raise the question of the personal responsibility of those who fail to ensure the fulfillment of adopted decisions. Our party's well-known principle--that of combining trust in and respect for cadres with high demands on them--must be strictly observed.

RSFSR PRESIDIUM DECREES JUDGES' ELECTIONS

LD172350 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1455 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 17 Dec (TASS)--The Presidium of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet issued a decree today on holding the ordinary election of people's judges of rayon and urban courts of the Russian Federation; the same decree extends the term of the judges at present in office. In the Soviet Union judges and peoples' assessors are elected. This principle holds true in the case of all judges right up to and including the USSR Supreme Court. Judges are responsible to the electorate, report back to it and can be recalled by the voters if they do not justify the confidence placed in them. When administering justice judges are independent and are only subordinated to the law. All citizens of the Soviet Union are equal before the law and the judge. Legal proceedings are carried on in the language of the union or autonomous republic or in the language of the majority of the population in the given locality. The courts in the USSR work openly, the hearings are public with the exception of special cases stipulated by law when during a hearing some aspects of the private life of citizens are touched upon.

ABAKIROV APPOINTED KIRGIZ JUSTICE MINISTER

LD161357 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 9 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] Decree of the Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

On the appointment of Comrade D.A. Abakirov as Kirgiz SSR justice minister

The Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves:

To appoint Comrade Dzhumabkek Abdylasovich Abakirov as Kirgiz SSR justice minister.

[Signed] A. Duysheyev, chairman of the Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Zh. Tumenbayev, secretary of the Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Frunze City, 4 December 1980

ACADEMICIAN KHADZHINOV DIES, OBITUARY PUBLISHED

LD151007 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Nov 80 p 6

[Excerpts] Soviet agricultural science has suffered a great loss. On 21 November Academician of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences Mikhail Ivanovich Khadzhinov, outstanding Soviet scientist, Hero of Socialist labor, Lenin prizewinner and honored RSFSR scientist and technologist, died at the age of 82. M.I. Khadzhinov made a great contribution to the development of Soviet biological and agricultural science. His research in the sphere of genetics and agricultural crop selection gained broad international recognition. M.I. Khadzhinov was born on 10 October 1899 in the village of Mangush, Pervomayskiy Rayon, Donetskaya Oblast.

[Signed] M.S. Gorbachev, M.S. Solomentsev, Z.N. Nuriyev, V.A. Karlov, V.K. Mesyats, G.S. Zolotukhin, S.F. Medunov, L.Ya. Florentyev, P.P. Vavilov, A.N. Kashtanov, I.K. Kaputsyan, G.P. Razumovskiy, N.Ya. Golub, L.P. Kormanovskiy, A.A. Sozinov, I.S. Shatilov, V.N. Remeslo, B.P. Sokolov, D.D. Brezhnev, G.S. Galeyev, A.V. Pukhalskiy, P.I. Susidko, I.V. Kalashnikov.

COSMOS 1227 LAUNCHED, FUNCTIONING NORMALLY

LD161658 Moscow TASS in English 1653 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 16 Dec, TASS--The USSR today launched a new artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1227. It carries scientific equipment for continued outer space research.

The satellite has been put into orbit with the following parameters: initial revolution period--89.5 minutes, maximum distance from earth's surface--325 km, minimum distance--209 km, orbit inclination--72.9 degrees.

The onboard equipment is functioning normally.

STOCKHOLM REPORTS UNDERGROUND EXPLOSION IN SIBERIA

LD151206 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1130 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] The Hagfors Observatory and the seismological institute in Uppsala today registered a powerful subterranean explosion in the area of Semipalatinsk in northwestern Siberia. The intensity of the explosion was registered between 6.9 and 7 on the Richter scale.

BRIEFS

TYULENIY ISLAND RESEARCH--Recently, Soviet and Japanese scientists conducted joint research work on Tyuleniy Island. The scientists from the two countries attached miniature radio transmitters to young fur seals and studied their movements for 2 weeks. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 1315 GMT 16 Dec 80 SK]